WASHINGTON AFTER THANKSGIVING

What Citizens Were Thankful For and the Emall Cocasion Members and Visitors Have for Thanksgiving.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

A Review of Prominent Characters and Speculations About the Prospective Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873. Thanksgiving Day is over. Let us see what had the average Washingtonian to be thankful for? Certainly not for a bankrupt district government, with a towering debt which can never be paid zhout the aid of Congress. Yet he had reason to be thankful. Has he not his lawful prey, "the member," returned with his troop of friends, who seems to have been created by a designing power for the sole object of being plucked. Therefore, the day had for the Washingtonian, genuine and unmixed, a peculiarly soul-inspiring character. He squandered money upon the ingredients of a Thanks giving dinner without a pang at the thought of his vishuess, for has he not at home some lodgers, who will allow him to realize several hundred per cent upon his investment?

During the vacation of Congress Washingtonians retire to the attics and become anchorites, because there are no outside people here to foot the bills. As the day draws near when Congress is to meet again the anchorites come down from the attics. draw off the coverings of the gorgeous furniture in the rooms below and make as speedy a transition as possible towards the life of a Sybarite. This year there is an increase of prices all over town. Why is this?" says the indignant member. "Your pay has been increased," says the lodging house keeper; "what reason have you to com-That explains the whole situation. Through force of habit the Washington people have accustomed themselves to taking everything that a stranger has. So when the members became possessed of an additional lump of salary it was in accordance with the Washington code of ethics that prices should go up.

What had the strangers within the Washington gates to be thankful for? The Congressman is thankful that there is a Virginius matter to make people forget back pay and other discreditable transactions; thankful that the time is at hand when jobs will once more be "plenty as blackberries;" thankful for an opportunity of allowing his eloquence to be aired in the Congressional Record for the benefit of future junkmen; thankful, alas! for much that a legislator should not be, but still thankful, as he thinks of the coming days of the long session. The lobbyists thanked God that they were not as other men, and everybody joined them in that thankfulness. The newspaper men are a thankless class, but even they were glad that times promised to be livelier, although they had the bitter-sweet consciousness that with plenty of news comes plenty of work.

NEW ARRIVALS. Congressmen are coming now by every train in shoals. The old standbys become settled after a few hours, but the new members, of which there are upwards of 150, are a strange compound of Consional dignity and deserted forlornness. Most of them look like the hero of that beautiful, idealistic story once to be found in all School Readers, and which never failed to bring a tear to the blubbering school boy's eye. It began, "The time had now arrived when James was to leave his home for the first time. The hoarse rumble of the stage coach was now heard, &c." One can ancy in glancing at some of the new members a realization of the tearful James idea, something like this, "The time has finally arrived when James had found himself far away from his beloved home of virtue and sobriety, among the cold charities of strangers and exposed to the mad dissipations of the gay and lascivious world of politicians. The hourse snuffle of the lobbyist is heard in the dis-

hoarse snuffie of the lobbyist is heard in the distance," &c.
Every hotel has its particular Congressmen.
Just now they are crowded with members, but in a few days many of them will subside into private lodgings, and then only the regular habitues will be leit. In the large rotunds of the Ebbitt House you will find of an evening the best place to meet the average politician. It you wish to be comfortable you will take a seat in an easy chair upon the edge of the rotunda, where you can see all that is going on without moving. The crowd opens. There come a party of Western Congressmen. Wilson, of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, is at the head. His face is thinner this year; his round shoulders have more of a stoop than ever.

ney go to his room, for he is tired. But before he goes a correspondent catches hold of him, and Mr. Wilson is subjected to a cross fire of questions. Mr. Wilson smiles languidly. No, he is not in favor of a war with Spain. He has his doubts about the legality of the capture of the Virginius, but thinks everything can be amicably settled. "Good night," and he is gone, while the correspondent seeks some one else.

ecks some one else. Who is this great shambling man, with huge who is this great snamoling man, with fugge hands and general air of a lumberman? His coarse hair and beard quite engulf his mediocre face. Oh, that is General Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, the great man for Indian affairs, whose speeches in Con-gress are confined to deep-toned ayes and noes, as the party beliwether directs. Some one approaches him. "What is the matter with you republicans min Wisconsin?" asks a spectful voice. "Sin ?? nin. "What is the matter with you republicans up in Wisconsiny" asks a sneering voice. "Oh." says General Rusk, "that election you refer to; well, you see the republicans did not turn out." "Isn't that too thiny" says the sneering voice; "a majority of nearly 10,000 for Washburne when he ran against Dooittle, and now he is beaten by

"Isn't that too thin?" says the sneering voice; "a majority of nearly 10,000 for Washburne when ne ran against Dooititle, and now he is beaten by Taylor by nearly the same majority. The change is too great." The great Rusk mutters something about the liquor interest, and moves off where he can find something more congenial to talk about. Behold a "character" of the House, Snyder of Arkaness, who is in full bloom to-night. His filfitting clothes are in keeping with his shambling figure and weird face. For what is he noted? Listen. Snyder looked the matter carefully over last winter and discovered that some achieve fame in one way and some in another. He was obliged to confine himself to a channel within the scope of his talents, and he has decided to achieve immortality by wearing a white overcoat. So every day last winter he was seen fitting about the House here and there and everywhere, but always attired in this white overcoat. He was in the loreground of all the legislative pictures. Snyder is from Arkanasa, however, the antipodes of civilization, and therefore it is not right to expect too much of him.

Tramp, tramp, shume, come and go the politicians in the retunda before you. Here a military group—General Sherman, Secretary Beiknap, young officers—discussing the chances of a brush. Office seekers with an outstretched hand, with which they would like to shake mankind by the nand, so strangely are their sympathies developed by this most maddening of searches for a place in life. The groups at the other hoteis are nearly the same in character, only at the Ebbett the rotunda gives room for a greater congregation; that is all. Composition of fills most maddening of searches for a place in life. The groups at the other hoteis are nearly the same in character, only at the Ebbett the rotunda gives room for a greater congregation; that is all. Composition of fills details in relation to that hody. Therefore, I shall confine myself, in speaking of Congress, to the House. There are 28s members, of which only 114 wer

of the seats, and this majority, being so very large, will render their power this winter almost absolute.

In looking over the list of members one finds daile a number of good, strong men. The House, as at present developed, presents the following galaxy of old favorites and new faces, as they say in the play-bills:—Sunset Cox, the furny man of Congress, who has served seventeen years, and who was nearly heart-broken at his not being relected last fall, comes in place of James Brooks; Beck, of Kentucky, the curly-headed Scotchman, of a flerce, ungovernable temper, who had to be restrained from kicking a Tennessee member off the floor of the House last winter; Ben Butler, of course—what would the House be without him? he will succeed flingham as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary; Henry L. Dawes, who, although tainted with Credit Mobilier, is not considered sufficiently so to cause him to lose his position at the head of the powerful Ways and Means Committee; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, the cold-faced and thorough-paced politician; C. B. Farwell, of Chicago; James A. Garfield, of Ohio. who, for his lack of nerve in carrying his load of Credit Mobilier shame last winter, will probably lose his place at the head of the Committee of Appropriations; John B. Hawley, of Illinois, who distinguished himself by presenting a remarkable scheme of finance; ex-Attorney George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, will combine to make it interesting for the Essex statesman; Holman, of Indiana, the watchdog of the public purse with the scereotyped cry, "I object, Mr. Speaker;" Horace Maynard, the ghost of red men gone beiore, who was to have been candidate tor Speaker; Horace Maynard, the ghost of red men gone beiore, who was to have been candidate tor Speaker; Horace Maynard, the ghost of red men gone beiore, who was to have been candidate tor Speaker; Locale Maynard, the ghost of red men gone beiore, who was to have been candidate tor Speaker; Locale Maynard, the ghost of red men gone beiore, who was to have been candidate

coated gentleman of the old school, but with the spirit and action of the present; Clarkson N. Potter, the cockney member from New York, who affects English swell airs, thinks members cought to serve without pay, sit upon benches, with their hats on, and other such biarsied ideas, you know; Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina, with wrongs to be righted, a very distressing individual; the two Roberts, of New York, William R. opposed to Ellis H., the former a staunch opponent of backpay and any other grabs; J. P. C. Shanks, of Indiana, capable of talking till judgement day if permitted. Lyman Tremain, of New York, the great prosecutor of Tweed; ex-Mayor Pierce, of Boston, who succeeds William Whiting, deceased; Fernando Wood, with the snowy mustache and air distinued, one would miss his sound sense and polished eloquence; John A. Kasson, of low—he, too, a new member, but an old Congressman, who was once candidate for Speaker; Marcus L. Ward, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Stuart L. Woodford, of New York, a strong acquisition to the republican side of the House; Eugene Hale, of Maine, the efficient member of the Appropriation Committee; William E. Niblact, of Indiana, whose active operations in prosecuting the Crédit Mobilier last winter entitles him to the grateful regard of his confiding countrymen; Sam Raudle, the enjant terrible of the House, and one of the leading lights of the democracy that does not want to hide itself under a bushel.

Mr. Biaine is sought after by nearly all the members, who recognize the fact that he is to be the next Speaker. They crowd around him for places on the committees like a group of hungry schoolboys anxious for gingerbread.

Sergeant-at-arms ond he is sanguine of success. His principal opponent is Colonel Markland, of Indiana, who appears to have the necessary physique, but Ordway bas the "inside track," and, in accordance with the idea that virtue is strictly its own reward, will very likely win.

I saw qute a funny scene in Mr. Ordway's office the other day. It was a s

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE COR-RECTION.

Grave Doubts as to the Constitutionality of the Law Creating It-A Dangerous Power Given the Police-Views of Mayor Havemeyer.

The law passed last session providing for the appointment of two Commissioners of Charitable Correction, to take charge and dispose of that class of children known as "juvenile delinquents and idle and truant children," is calling out much criticism and unfavorable comment, not only by the members of the Common Council but also by the people, who believe that at least one section (8) of the law will open the door for outrages upon the rights of the masses. The act provide that the Mayor shall appoint and the Aldermen confirm two Commissioners, at a salary of \$2,500 each, who, with a clerk at a salary of \$2,000 per year, shall constitute a court to have exclusive jurisdiction of all such children, and these Commissioners shall have all the jurisdiction co-ordinate with that conferred by the law upon aldermen, magistrates, police justices, justices of the peace or justices of the district courts of the city and county. for the purposes of their appointment. They are also vested with authority and

jurisdiction over all street vagrants and wander-ers, victous, malicious and wilfuly disobedient children under 14 years of age. Section 8, which the opponents of the act allege opens a dangerous door for oppressive arrests, reads:—

reads:

SECTION 8.—It shall be the duty of any officer or member of the police force of the city of New York to arrest any child or children hereinbefore specifically mentioned and described who may be found at any time in any saloon or place where intoxicating or mait liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or places of resort or amusement known as dance houses, concert saloons, theatres and varieties, and immediately upon such arrest, or as soon thereafter as complaint can be beard, such officer shall cause such child or children to be brought before said Commissioners for examination and disposal, as herein provided. Suitable and convenient rooms or places shall be provided by the corporate authorities of said city for the detention, temporarily, of such children, which shall be apart from rooms occupied by other criminals and for their exclusive benefit and use.

by other criminals and for their exclusive benefit and use. It is claimed that emergeneies almost hourly occur in the thickly populated tenement districts where alcoholic liquors are required for medicinal purposes, and children alone are available as messengers to secure it at the corner liquor store. If any child under 14 years of age enters he is liable to be arrested coming out and incarcerated all night, without the sick parent being aware of the arrest, and that if a lather gives his sons tickets to a matinee, they, too, are liable to be carried off as criminals and incarcerated for a number of hours, until the Commissioners can investigate the merits of their case and discharge vestigate the merits of their case and discharge

them.
One of these Commissioners, Dr. R. D. Nesbitt, One of these Commissioners, Dr. R. D. Nesbitt, has been appointed and confirmed. The nomination of Joseph F. Joy as the second Commissioner was rejected by the Aldermen, and another name will likely be sent in at the next session of the Aldermen. The views of the Mayor were yesterday sought by a Herald reporter. Air. Havemeyer, who considers the nomination of the Commission mandatory upon him, stated that he had not carefully examined the act, but ne believed that the Commissioners would so administer the law as not to make it bear heavily upon children carrying out the orders of parents. He thought that the law would work well in prevening children from visiting dance houses and concert saloons, but admitted that police officers might unjustly restrain children of their liberty, as officers could not, on finding a child coming out of a liquor store, search tenements for its parents, to secure liquor for medicinal or other purposes. question the child as to the cause of its visit to such places, and if he failed to do so he would have him broken. Some claim that the Aldermen will refuse to confirm the second Commissioner, so as to render the law inoperative.

THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY. Investigation Concerning the Alleged

Improvement Frauds.

The special committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Supervisor Johnson against the Penitentiary Committee of the Board, under whose direction the new wall and barn of the Penitentiary were built, met yesterday afternoon.

W. H. Hazzard, who examined the barn in ques tion, testified that the bricks used were of the third quality ,and not of the first, as the specifications called for; and that there was no water table at base; he would be willing to build the barn as it now stands, provided he got the same facilities as the contractors received from the county, for

\$6,500; the cost of the building was upward of \$12,000; the coping he would be glad to put up for \$3 50 a running foot.

Supervisor Johnson stated the county paid at the rate of \$8 50 a running foot, which was agreed to in a secret contract, of which the Board of Supervisors had no knowledge.

to in a secret contract, of which the Board of Supervisors had no knowledge.

Mr. Hazzard testified that he would be willing to construct the wall for 15 cents a square foot. The cost to the county was 25 cents a square foot. The measurement of the wall embraced 147,564 feet. The contract at 25 cents a foot amounted to \$36,891. (The cost at Hazzard's, price \$22,135.) Mr. Hazzard said he would have been glad to take the contract for pointing the wall at five and a half cents a foot. All men tried to get public work because there was no chance of getting it. He meant by that that a certain class of men bid for public work who never intended to comply with the specifications. That was the general impression. He would be glad to do the carpenter's work in the boiler room for \$4,000.

\$1,000,
Parmenus Castner, another witness, who is also a builder, would do the brick work on the barn for \$3,200. It cost \$6,900.
Further examination was then adjourned until next week.

THE DEATH OF MRS. SMITH.

Compression of the Brain. Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made a post mortem examination at the Morgue on the body of Mrs. Ann Smith, the confirmed inebriate, who was found dead in her room at 228 Rivington street, on Thursday night, under suspicious circumstances. As previously reported, the examination showed that there was a large clot of blood compressing the entire left hemisphere of the brain. There were numerous bruises on the face, scalp, arms and thighs. Death resulted from compression of the brain, from extravasation of blood, resulting from violence, but in what manner the violence was received is unknown, and it is possible the injuries may have been caused by falling while drunk. The two Clarks (lather and son), arrested on suspicion, are still in custody, and one or two witnesses are detained. Coroner Young will make an investigation. examination showed that there was

LITERATURE.

A STUDY OF SUB-TROPICAL IN-DUSTRIES.

A work which contributes in any degree to our tnowledge of sub-tropical industries cannot fall to be of very great advantage in the study of what is now the leading question in political economy. England, wiser than the United States, has found in Mauritius a sugar producing country, and even sought to divide the American Republic, to obtain colute control over the cotton lands of the South. The American people, on the other hand, have never evinced any disposition for sugar growing territory, notwithstanding we now pay Spain \$124,000,000 in gold annually for this staple article of consumption. When the country comes to understand sub-tropical industries in their economic relations to our own wants a beneficial change in our policy will be the result. It is this which makes any contribution to our knowledge of this subject so important. A book which in some degree answers these requirements is Pike's "Sub-tropical Rambles," just published by Harper & Brothers. The island of Mauritius is his subject, and, as the title of the work indicates, he sketches a complete account of that productive but almost unknown pos-

session of the British Crown. Though England has drawn her sugar supply from Mauritius for years, and especially since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, the Island is in reality but little known. Mr. Nicholas Pike, the United States Consul at Port Louis and the author of this volume, asserts that upon receiving his appointment he sought in vain for information con cerning the land to which he was accredited. The old story of the Dodo and the pathetic tale of Paul and Virginia were about all that was or even now is known in regard to it. Mr. Pike accordingly set about collecting all the information he could gather, and the results of his labors are now partially published in these Rambles. Another volume on the Fauna of Mauri tine is to follow. Mr. Pike, though he has given us a valuable and interesting book, might have made it still more valuable and interesting had he been a practiced writer, able to discriminate between the necessary and the unnecessary. Two chapters are devoted to the voyage from Washington to Mauritius, such unimportant and well known facts as the residence of General Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, tending to swell the size of the book. The style in which the book is written is loose and unsatisfactory, and the lack of condensation militates against its usefulness. The author often goes out of his way to introduce extraneous matter; as, for instance, while treating of the coolies, he favors us with a disquisition upon the castes of India. These are but minor defects, however, in a work which contains much that is new, and that gives full information of an tsland the condition of which was before practi-

cally unknown. Mauritius is to England what Cuba is to Spain. The similarity of the two islands to what may be called the mother country is remarkable. Both are sugar producing countries. The sugar estates in each are large, and are supplied with expensive European machinery. In both labor is supplied upon the force system. Slavery in Cuba is a name for the African slave only, but the Chinese coolie is as much a slave as the African or African creole, In Mauritius the Indian coolies are as much slaves as their Chinese brethren in Cubs. All the labor of the English island is done by imported coolie laborers. The same thing is true of the English possessions in Demerara and elsewhere, except in Jamaica, where the black and yellow natives are too numerous to submit to a large influx of East India slaves, for, cloak it as they may, the English treat their coolies as slaves quite as much as do the Spaniards. Mr. Pike, while apparently rejoic ing in the system which makes Mauritius prosperous, bears unconscious testimony to the force labor which England losters in that far distant island. He savs :-

Every coolie carries a small tin case attached to his waist, containing his certificate of arrival, age, personal description, with a photograph, engagement, &c. He never ventures into the street without this, as he is liable to be stopped at any moment by the police; and, if his papers are not all correct, he is at once arrested till he can give a satisfactory account of himself. If a domestic servent gets leave to go into the country he must have a pass from his master, specifying the number of days he has permission to be absent and the place of his destination. The photograph system has been adopted to compel every Indian to show his own ticket. Formerly there was any amount of rascality carried on. If a man lost his own ticket he would beg, borrow or steal his friend's, or get one longed for a trific, all of which tricks are useless now. The dated passports not only prevent vagabondage, but put a stop in a great measure to runaway servants, who, on the slightest provocation, would formerly abscond.

and, strange to say, the new form of slavery in Mauritius immediately took the place of the old. In the English colonies the Emancipation act of 1834 did not have its full effect till 1838. By that time 24,566 coolies had arrived at Mauritius from Calcutta. That the slave idea was uppermost in the English mind is apparent from the fact that, on account of the enormities committed upon the coolies, the home government was compelled for four years to prevent the immigration of coolies altogether. Since 1842, however, the traffic has gone on almost without interruption, and now the Indians in the island number over 200,000 souls. or two-thirds of the entire population. Mr. Pike designates them as laborers, and the system under which they work as free labor. We ask him what the American people would think if every Chinaman in New York was compelled to show his pass to every policeman he chanced to meet and to identify himself by producing a photograph of himself with his cedula! Even the Spaniards in Cuba are not so rigorous with either their African or Chinese slaves. Mr. Pike's book would be invaluable if for nothing else in showing that England

is still a slave-fostering Power in her colonies. There is in all this a problem which civilization must work out. To-day Cuba and Porto Rico are the only sugar producing islands in the West Indies. Yet previous to the revolution of 1793 St. Domingo distanced every competitor. In 1520, only 28 years after the discovery of America, St. Thomas had 60 sugar manufactories and made 4,650,000 pounds of sugar annually. Now the island is a barren rock, without industry of any kind, and with no local trade except with the passengers on passing ships. St. Domingo and Hayti are the island homes of partially civilized negroes. Since the abolition of slavery Jamaica has fallen to a condition almost equally degraded. Barbados is the only subtropical island on this side the equator which has prospered with free labor, and there only because the population is so dense that he who would eat must work. Now, while we recognize that the abolition of slavery has destroyed these once fertile islands and would probably destroy Cuba and Porto Rico, we are far from desiring the promotion of the system. We want both the Spanish slavery in these islands, African and Chinese, and the English slavery in Demerara and Mauritius utterly destroyed. But we cannot overlook the fact that the sugar crop is a force crop under the systems by which it has been raised and utilized. So long as the cane is grown on large estates and manufactured at the against failure. Free labor in the tropics is too precarious where vast interests are dependent upon it. Even the wheat growers of Pennsylvania and the West would be unable to gather their crops if the farms were all of them over a thousand acres in extent. It is because the farms are small and that milling is a distinct business from farming that agriculture in the United States is prosperous and certain. We are gradually applying the same system to the raising of cotton—small estates and more certain and careful culture. In the end it must be applied to the production of sugar; for unless it is so applied sugar production will cease altogether or this staple article will only be produced by means of English or Spanish slavery. The public domain in St. Domingo might have been cut up into small sugar-producing estates long ago if been any substantial government in that island. It may be done in a few years in Jamaica if the Crown asserts the supremacy of domain over the abandoned estates and gives the

the paragraph we have quoted and the informa- MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. tion he gives in regard to sugar culture in Mau ritius as for the rest of the volu

"Sub-Tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanap-teryx: Personal Experiences. Adventures add Wander-ings in and Around the Island of Mauritius." By Nicolas Pike. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

topics, holds the theory that commercial panies are largely mental phenomena, and that they can be allayed by remedies addressed to the imagination-that is to say, by a plentiful supply of money to frightened people by the banks at the first outbreak. It is a curious fact that panies occur in London every ten years with almost perfect regularity.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has just published a book entitled "The Thousand," which gives an account of his famous expedition to Sicily.

FRESSE, the dramatic publisher, has in press a history of all Paris theatres, under the title "Poyers et Coulisses." It will be issued in twenty numbers, with the photographs of the most promi-

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS' new lecture is on "Novelists and Piction," from Bunyan and De Foe down. Mr. Fields thinks that the world could not now well get along without works of fiction, and though some of the old writers were bores, others were good, loity and grand. Sir Walter Scott he calls a telescope, microscope and kaleidoscope, all in one but Bulwer is "unsound fish," whose writings deserve condemnation.

HURD & HOUGHTON will print the very bandsome "Grammar of Painting and Engraving," from the French of Charles Blanc, with the original illustra-

R. H. STODDART, the poet, has revived and brought down to the present time Griswold's "Female Poets of America." which will be published before the holidays by James Miller.

WALTER SCOTT'S young imagination was nourished with Scottish tales and ballads, learned orally from dames in the chimney corner. The books he had in early boyhood were Pope's Homer, Josephus, Bunyan's "Pilgrim," Ramsay's "Tea Table" Miscellany (a volume of Scottish poems), and Mrs. Rowe's "Letters from the Other World."

MR. JOHN RUSKIN has been to Scotland and complains that the picturesque scenery of the lochs is being sadly spoiled by polluting liquids from the factories. "When last I was up Huntly Burn," he says, "there was no burn there. It had all been drawn off to somebody's 'works'." At Edinburgh there is a railroad in place of the North Loch, and at Linlithgow common petroleum floats on all the streams.

THE London Bookseller records the fact that what it naïvely terms "the nuisance of street newsboys" was introduced into London in 1842 by an American. Mr. Isaac C. Pray, who started a cheap newspaper (the Evening Star) in that year.

THE LATE JOHN STUART MILL Was a preced boy. He began Greek when three years of age. read a good deal of Plato at seven, and began to write what he called a "Constitutional History of Rome" by the time he was nine years old. He began logic at twelve, and went through a complete course of political economy at thirteen, and he was a constant writer for the Westminster Review at eighteen.

DR. JESSUP'S book on "The Women of the Arabs," will be ready at Dodd & Mead's this month. It is full of anecdotes and other interesting matter as to the females of the East and their life and

DR. FERDINAND HILLER, of Cologne, the wellknown composer, has in the press a work on Mendelssohn, entitled "Recollections and Letters." Dr. Hiller was from an early age the intimate friend of the great musician, and his volume will contain many letters, hitherto unpublished, of great musical interest and sparkling with wit and pleasantry, as well as a large number of new anecdotes of Mendeissohn, Chopin, Rossini and other musical people.

No LANGUAGE possesses a dictionary so rich in the history of words as the just completed "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," of M. The work has occupied more than 20 years, and there was not another philologist in France so well qualified for the work by previous training and scientific study.

MR. H. S. GRAZERROOK, who published a unique book on the "Heraldry of the Smith Family," has just issued a new genealogical work entitled the "Heraldry of Worcestershire."

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. will publish, December 1, a volume of "Religious Poems," by the author of "Stepping Heavenward."

ART MATTERS.

tion of pictures, some of which are examples of

celebrated schools. The pictures are the property

of Mr. Charles F. Hazeltine, and will shortly be

The Hazeltine Collection. at the art rooms No. 817 Broadway, a collec-

disposed of at auction. Among artists represented are Auguste Bonheur, Brillouin, Calame, Bouguereau, A. Achenbach, Bakalowicz, Boulanger, Zamacois, Escosura, Leievre, Fortuny, Ziem, Landelle, Comte, Diaz, Chavet, Goupil, Lassaile, Beranger, Willems, Meyer von Bremen, Vernier, Trovon, Herzog, Coomans, Daubig nv. De Jonghe, Cari Muller and a few others. There are about 250 pictures in all, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be devoted to their sale. We cannot attempt to specify all, even of the best, but the collection as a whole is certainly the least unmeritorious that has been displayed in this city during the past month—that is to say, since the art season opened. Otto Weber's "Treading out the Wheat" is a very excellent example of the style of that arrist. As much may be said for "The Vintage Maid" of Bouguereau. Nothing more than truth is demanded in bestowing high praise upon the happiness of the subject and treatment in "The Glass of Wine" by the late Edouard Zamacois. Gustay Jundt is admirable in his "Flowers for the Golden Wedding," and does justice to the instruction which he received from Breton. This picture awoke a great deal of interest acroad, and very deservedly so. When "The Music Lesson" is inspected it will not seem surprising that Gustave de Jonghe's reputation is growing more valuable. Emile Levy has only one picture in the sale. It is entitled "Watching and Watching," "Happiness and Charity," by Carl Muller, belongs to that class of pictures which have won for him a unique reputation. It is one of the most attractive contributions that we have ever seen by him here. "Dieppe" is the principal contribution by Tony de Bergue, and there are a couple of little pictures by Kuwasseg, introducing some of those quaint and picturesque old houses which he paints so ielicitously, "The Story-Teller" is by Narcisse Diaz de la Pena, and though we cannot coincide completely in the very glowing praise we have heard bestowed upon it, yet it is not stretching a point too much to draw attention to its unusual beauty of color. Of course the collection would be considered mcomplete without something from Joseph Coomans, and accordingly we find "The Pet Bird—a Scene from the Days of Pompei." Zamacols is again encountered in "The Cavaller's Repose," and Auguste Bonheur is visible in one of the set representa-Thursday evenings will be devoted to their sale. We cannot attempt to specify all, even of the the collection would be considered mecomplete without something from Joseph Coomans, and secondingly we find "The Pet Bird—a Scene from the Days of Pompeii." Zamacois is again encountered in "The Cavalier's Repose," and Auguste Bobbeur is visible in one of the best representations we have seen by him—"Driving Cattle Home in the Afternoon." The landscape is a very faithful and strong interpretation. Alvarez has "The Dancing Lesson" and "Scene in Rome—Some Children Taking their Morning Walk." Then come two pictures which have attracted a vast deal of attention and probably will continue to do so until the exhibition closes. We refer to No. 62, by Troyon, and No. 63, by Fortuny. Meyer von Bremen has "Rest for the Weary," Comite "Curiosity," and Chablin "Preparing for the Bath." In this brief mention of a few out of a collection of 250 we pretend only to specialize some of the most prominent. The exhibition is open free, day and evening. Testerday and last evening the rooms were crowded, and as far as our observation extended the pictures which won most observation were Andre's "Argument," representing two friends profoundly haranguing each other; "The Toilet," by Beranger, wherein a very young maiden is represented at a late stage in the operation of dressing; Veron's "Approaching Storm," faithfully portraying the sombre and furid sky, the bent trees, ing; Veron's "Approaching Storm," faithfully portraying the sombre and furid sky, the bent trees, ing; Veron's "Approaching Storm," faithfully portraying the sombre and furid sky, the bent trees, ing is which the great point is the exquisitely siy expression on the old man's lace; "Fully Absorbed," by Escosura, representing a gentleman in the delights of solitary reading; Fortuny's "Interior of an Eastern Stable," "Preparing for the Bath," by Chaplin, chaste and ideal, but too fairy-like to be anything like an interpretation of bature; Parfords "Marguerite;" "Sociably Inclined," by Liardo; "Marguerite;" "Sociably Inclined," by Liardo; "Marguerite;" "Sociably Inclined poor natives an opportunity to work with the prospect of profit. We thank Mr. Pike as much for

Mr. John E. Owens continues his performance at Wood's Museum.

Wendell Phillips will lecture on "Courts and Jails" at Association Hall on Tuesday evening. Master Henry Walker, the youthful planist, is to nake his first appearance here, at Association Hall, on Tuesday afternoon.

"The Black Crook" will receive his quietus at the close of this week. The Vokes Family follows him to Niblo's, and will appear in an extravaganza cailed "The Children in the Wood."

The Lingards begin an engagement at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening, with a comedy called "A Lile's Dream." Mr. Lingard will also appear in a series of impersonations of notables.

The last of the Sunday concerts of the Strakosch Opera company will be given to-night at Wallack's Theatre. Mile. Torriani and Signor Campanini are to sing, as well as M. Maurel and Signor Del Puente.

An operatic concert, the proceeds of which are to be given to relieve the poof, will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. Mme. Nilsson, M. Capoul and Signor Del Puente are to sing, and Miss Lina Luckhardt, the pianiste, is also te perform.

Mr. George L. Pox has renewed the great sucesses of former years in his famous part of Humpty Dumpty. The Grand Opera House overflows with his patrons, and for almost the first time in its history it is able to put up that pleasing placard to the managerial heart, "Standing room only." Witkie Collins has written a drama upon some of

the incidents of his novel, "The Woman in White." It will be brought out in about two weeks at the Broadway Theatre. The principal character is to be assumed by Mr. Wybert Reeve, the English actor and dramatist, who has never yet appeared in this country. Only another week remains in which to see Mr.

Lester Wallack as Young Wilding in "The Liar." a comedy not often seen on the modern stage, and with no other living representative in the leading part except Mr. Charles Mathews. The next play at Waliack's Theatre will be Mr. Robertson's Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appear at Booth's

Theatre this week in their well-worn drama, "The Ticket of Leave Man." But familiar as the drama is it usually draws well, and last season, without the aid of Mrs. Florence, it was the most successful play at this theatre excepting the pieces produced during Miss Nellson's engagement.

"The Wicked World" has proved an attraction at the Union Square Theatre too great to be put aside at the end of the period at first alloted to it. Those rugged barons, Messrs. Thorne and McKee Rankin, will continue until Saturday, the 6th prox., to show how much they understand of poetry. On Saturday evening Boucicault's new play will be produced.

M. Alfred Assolant writes in the XIXme. Sicole a letter to M. Sardou to propose that as the greater portion of the new play of "L'Oncle Sam" is obviously plagiarised from a tale by the former published in the Scènes de la Mie des Etais-Unis, an arbitrator should be chosen by each, and that those two should name a third, to examine together the two works, and then decide whether M. Assolant has not a right to a share in the author's receipts, and in what proportion.

Miss Ida Rosburgh made her operatic début at the Academy matinee yesterday, assisted by some members of the Strakosch troupe. She introduced in the lesson scene of "Il Barbiere" Benedict's variations on "The Carnival of Venice." Her voice is a soprano epogato of considerable compass, pure and flexible, and giving every evidence of high cultivation. It resembles Miss Kellogg's voice to a great extent. Mme. Nilsson appeared in her best scenes from "Faust," "Traviata" and "Mignon." The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Signor Salvini is to begin a new season at the Academy of Music on Monday, December 8. He will first appear as Orosmanes in Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaira." On the following Wednesday he will appear as Samson and on Friday in The Old Corporal. Voltaire in constructing "Zaira" used Shakespeare's "Othello" as his model. The element of needless jealousy, incited and sustained by a false friend, works out in the tragical aspects of Orosmanes' thoughts and acts. Having the same passions to express in Voltaire's tragedy as in Shakespeare's, we may expect that Signor Salvini's

Dion Boncicault's new comedy, "Astray," which is to be produced at the Union Square Theatre, on Saturday evening, is "a thing of sentiment," A wife struggling against ruin in the absence of her husband, who has found her not to be his affinity and who has found that being in another quarter. and a literary roue, who strives to compass evil to are the main characters of the piece. From this statement the action of the comedy may be inferred. There is one thing we gather from this as from other late plays of Mr. Boucleanit, and that is that he believes literary men to be the most persect material for good stage villains. Journalists have been imported by him into previous plays to spice them with "smiling villany," but into

'Astray" ne has put an unfortunate novelist. Mr. Edwin Adams is certainly a most natural actor, and his expressions as Enoch Arden appeal to the most ready sympathies of an audience. have said this before, and now affirm it. But we have never seen him produce such an effect upon let conceived that a player having such wrongs as his "would drown the stage and cleave the general ear." Of Mr. Adams, however, it is said that he eaves his "audience dissolved in tears." 'Tis an enthanasia devoutly to be wished for, and even more calm than that of the swan, whose life essence goes out in enrapturing music. By keeping "out of the wash" some few visitors can view the strange sight of 2,000 persons, their corporeal substances slowly dissolving the while their senses are in a kindly mood of sympathy with the distresses of Enoch Arden. Is it prosaic just now to ask whose pumps are used at the Olympic This week, however, the water works may not yield, for Mr. Adams appears in the "Marble

DANGEROUSLY STABBED. Captain McCullough, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, yesterday afternoon reported to Coroner Herrman that James McCullough, living at 227 East Forty-first street, who, on Thursday night, was so terribly stabbed in the left side by a knife in the hands of Thomas Hunter during a quarrel between them in the rum shop corner of Forty-first street and Fourth avenue, is now lying in Bellevue Hospital in an extremely critical condition. Hunter, who is a notoriously bad man and well known to the is a notoriously bad man and wen known police, after using the knife made his escape; but Captain McCullough, hearing of the matter, sent officers in pursuit, and they subsequently arrested the knight of the knife. The prisoner was immediately confronted with his victim, by whom he was identified as the man who

THE JANE STREET DISASTER.

Detectives Ryder and Mullin, of the Central Office, arrested John W. Crawford and Michael Pfortner yesterday on a bench warrant from Disrict Attorney Phelps. They are charged with manslaughter, being held responsible for the loss of life entailed by the falling of the house in Jane street about two months ago. Crawford was taken before the District Attorney and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000. Pfortner will be arraigned before him on Monday.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29, 1873. Julia Chilcott, 18 years of age, of Jackson, Mich., committed suicide in a house of ill-fame this morning by taking morphine.

PATAL TERMINATION OF A RAILROAD AC-

CIDENT. BOSTON, NOV. 29, 1873.

Baggage Master Billings, who was recently injured on the Pramingham and Lowell Railroad, died last night in Lowell, where he resided,

MEXICO.

Troubles on the Northern Frontier-Conflict Between the Governor and Legislature of Coahuila-Torture of Merchants for Refusing to Pay a Forced Loan-Religious War in the South of Mexico-The Indians in Arms Against the Laws of Reform-Death to Protestants - Horrible Barbarities Prac-

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15, 1873. It is, perhaps, well known to the readers of the RERALD that differences have occurred between the Governor of the State of Coahuila and the Legislature of the same, and to such an extent that the latter body has moved the seat of government to Monclova and elected one of its own members Provisional Governor.

tised on Officials.

Each party has organized military forces, and the result of the first contest was the utter rout of General Zepeda and his followers. Meanwhile the federal government at this capital has sent a commission to the State to undertake an amicable settlement of the differences, which commission, it is feared, will not secure the end desired, viz., peace. It is said that the Secretary of War has ordered troops from Matamoros to the scene of turmoil. The public anxiously await the result of the negotiations or a conflict of arms. At this moment the situation, as known to this community, is best depicted by the following communication from Saltillo, and published in the Siglo XIX. on the 15th inst., and duly translated for the HERALD:-

from Saltillo, and published in the Siglo XIX. on the 15th inst., and duly translated for the Herald:—

It is public and notorious in this city that the political authorities having imposed a forced loan upon some merchants, that they have excused themselves from paying the amount assigned them on account of the absolute want of cash in the town; besides there is no law that authorizes the imposition of such a loan, and finally, because it would be unjust to put such an exaction upon a few citizens, rather than proportion it among all. Seven merchants who, for this reason, refused to pay the loan were arrested and confined in the City Hall. After suffering such detention for four days three of them, Andres Caizados, Damaso Rodriguez and Antonio Garza Ramos, were consigned to an underground room of the government house, where they remained closely watched and uncommunicated with. The remaining four, serapic Copeda, Jesus de los Santos Coy, Ferinine Villareal and Raiael Melo, were conducted to the garrison of the soldiers, where they were compelled to serve in the mess room of the soldiers, to do guard duty at night, molested and insuited in a thousand wave, and not allowed communication with even their ramilies. Finally, yesterday, after eight days of imprisonment, by order of the authorities, a force of cavalry took out Messrs. Calzados, Rodrigues and Ramos, conducted them on foot through the principal streets of the city, is the complete amazement of the entire community, and carried them off on the road towards Parras. On the way they were obliged to travel at the same pace as that of the cavalry, and in passing the falls of the Arroyo to go into the water, and notwithstanding the prisoners begged to be shot, as they could go no further, they were nevertheless compelled to, until the loan demanded should be given. As these acts, simply narrated, which are public and notorious, are contrary to the institutions which rate was a subject of the constitution and suffering the falls of the Arroyo to go into the wat With reference to the disturbances now occurring

in several portions of the country, the result of religious fanaticism, the following letter from a correspondent of the Cosmopolitan, of Mexico City. tells its own story, and, therefore, needs the dressing up of no sensation pen:-

TEMASCALTEPIC, Nov. 10, 1873.

On the 6th the villages of Cuentia, San Lais Octopec and San Lucas pronounced, and entering the town of Tejupico sacked, burned and destroyed various houses and the property of all such persons as nad taken the oath to respect the new laws of reform, committing abuses which my per cannot depict. In the afternoon the Indians captured and reduced to prison the Gefe Politico of Temascaltepic, the unfortunate Adrian Varela, and the Tax Collector, Rumualdo Dominguez, who, having been horribly martyrized, were assansinand the Tax Collector, Runnialdo Dominguez, who, having been horribly martyrized, were assassinated in the Mina de Piata, belonging to Messrs. Baulot and Tolsa, of Mexico City, and their bodies having been stripped naked they were thrown into the river near by. On the night of the 7th the Indians feil upon Temascaltepic to the number of 500, but as everybody was armed and ready they did not persist in their attack. On the 8th, at five o'clock in the morning, they approached the town and commenced firing, without effect, until noon, when they again retired. At one o'clock 50 men arrived, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mavez, and at nine o'clock, taking 50 more men from here, he sailled out impursuit of the Indians. Reaching the village of Cuentia with his troops he reduced it to ashes, and continued in pursuit of the Indians until he was compelled to retreat on account of their immense number, who had raised the cry of "Death to the Protestants! Long live religion!" I should say here that the alarm is very great, for the loyal towns have not sufficient arms or ammunition with which to defend themselves, which they are disposed to do at all hazards. The principal villages which have, aided the movement belong to the municipality of Tejupilco, and the Indians of the municipality of Tejupilco, and the Indians of the municipality of Temsecatepic have refused to second them.

* * I desire to inform you of the horrible crime perpetrated upon the unfortunate Municipal President of Angangneo, who because he protested, in accordance with his duty and conscience to respect the laws of reform, was captured by the revolters, and having been covered with pitch was set on fire, and, while living, suffered the martyrolom which the inquisition of old applied to its victims. While the flames were consuming this unfortunate municipal president these savages were dancing around their victim, enjoying his convulsions in a most infernal manher.

ner. Temascaltepic is 60 or 70 miles southwest of

ATROCIOUS ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1873. A house on Morris street, occupied by a family named Vigors, was entered by burglars last night, who tied Mrs. Vigors hand and foot, gagged her and robbed the house of \$190. Captain Vigors, her husband, lately went to sea, and she was alone in the house with her young children. The money was secreted in a stovepipe hole in the chimney. When Mrs. Vigors was released she was delirious, but on her recovery she was able to give a de-scription of the robbers.

THE MONTREAL POISONING CASE.

MONTREAL, NOV. 29, 1873. Four additional victims have been added to the deaths in the accidental poisoning case, making the total number of deaths seven, and leaving five others still in a precarious condition. It appears that the man Flaherty seeing a sleigh

standing in the street without a driver, stole therefrom a bottle containing what he supposed to be sherry, but which proved to be wine of colchicum. This he shared with the immates of the tenement in which he lived, and some neighbors, with the fatal results mentioned.

FOUND IN THE WATER. The body of an unknown man, about 35 years of

age, was yesterday found floating in the dock at the Staten Island ferry slip. He was five eight inches in height, with dark complexion and full dark beard and hair. Deceased wore two coars, vest, mixed pants, black necktie and coats, vest, mixed pants, black necktie and boots. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Herman notified. On examining the effects of deceased at the Coroner's office, late in the day, Mr. John T. Toal, Secretary to the Board of Coroners, discovered cards and papers which showed conclusively that the remains were those of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, late a merchant doing business at 164 William street and Uving in Brooklyn, who had been missing for several weeks. In possession of deceased were found a bill of exchange for £100, drawn on Messrs. J. J. Schart & Co., bankers, of Massas street, a gold watch and chain, gold sleeve buttons, gold sear ring and other articles of less value. Donotless the relatives who offered a reward of \$600 for the recovery of the body, will claim it for interment. The remains were found by officer M. Collins, of the First precinct.